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A New Species of Mexican *Ancylocera* with Records of Others (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

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In the synopsis of the genus *Ancylocera* in Mexico (Chemsak, 1963, *Jour. Kansas Ent. Soc.* 36: 104-109), seven species are listed for that country. Specimens are rare enough in collections to warrant the following description of a very distinctive new species and the reporting of new records of other previously described species.

Ancylocera parkeri Chemsak, new species

Male: Form narrow, elongate; shining, elytra red, abdomen reddish, pronotum red with black, longitudinal dorsal and ventral stripes, head, appendages, and meso- and metasternum black. Head coarsely, confluent punctate, pubescence sparse, short, erect, depression between antennal tubercles deep; antennae slender, shorter than the body, basal segments slightly broadened, not prominently produced apically, eleventh segment elongate, appendiculate, longer than tenth segment, segments almost impunctate, pubescence obsolete, segments carinate from apex of fourth segment to appendiculation of eleventh. Pronotum less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as broad, apex and base slightly constricted, sides sinuate; disk slightly inflated dorsally near

apex, shallowly concave longitudinally at middle, punctures at middle coarse, subconfluent, not at all rugose transversely; pubescence short, pale, erect, fairly dense; prosternum coarsely, separately punctate longitudinally at middle, opaque at sides; meso- and metasternum moderately coarsely, separately punctate, episternum of metathorax opaque, clothed with very fine short appressed pubescence; scutellum small, black, medially impressed. Elytra over three times as long as broad; punctures at base very coarse, deep, linearly arranged, becoming finer and disarranged apically; pubescence moderately long, pale, erect; apices rounded, angles not produced. Legs slender, femora not clavate, almost impunctate, pubescence sparse, femora falling far short of elytral apices, internal apical tooth small. Abdomen moderately densely punctate and pubescent; apex of last sternite emarginate-truncate. Length, 14 mm.

Holotype male (California Academy of Sciences) from 23 miles S. Matias Romero, Oaxaca, MEXICO, VIII-14-63 (F. D. Parker, L. A. Stange).

This species can be compared with *cribricollis* Bates but differs by the more densely punctate pronotum, slightly inflated pronotum at the apex, more coarsely, densely punctate elytra, reddish pronotum, by the denser longer pubescence, and numerous other characters.

This species is named for F. D. Parker whose collecting efforts have produced many fine specimens.

Ancylocera cribricollis Bates

Ancylocera cribricollis Bates, 1885, *Biologia Centrali-Americana*, Coleoptera, 5: 314; Chemsak, 1963. *Jour. Kansas Ent. Soc.*, 36: 105.

In the redescription of this species by Chemsak (1963) the eleventh antennal segment is listed as being less than half as long as the tenth instead of less than twice as long.

Additional records include: 1 ♂, Cuernavaca-Acapulco Road, Mexico, 310 K, VIII-23-36 (Ball and Stone); 1 ♀, Acapulco, Guerrero, VIII-19-63 (F. D. Parker, L. A. Stange).

Ancylocera macrotela Bates

Ancylocera rugicollis, Bates (nec Fabricius), 1872, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1872: 91.

Ancylocera macrotela Bates, 1880, Biologia Centrali-Americana, Coleoptera, 5: 68; *ibid.* 1885: 314 (record); Chemsak, 1963, Jour. Kansas Ent. Soc., 36: 106.

Additional records: 1 ♀, 4 miles N. Quezaltepeque, El Salvador, VII-18-61 (M. E. Irwin); 1 ♀, Yautepec, Morelos, Mexico, VII-13-63 (F. D. Parker, L. A. Stange).

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Review

Paul R. Ehrlich and **Richard W. Holm**: *The Process of Evolution*. 347 pp., illustrations, New York (McGraw-Hill Book Co.). 1963. Price: \$8.95.

During the past quarter century, biologists have shown an increasing interest in organic evolution, not only because of the current discoveries and application of hitherto unknown facts, but also because of the major advances that have been made in evolution theory. New data are appearing in an ever increasing quantity, and in such numbers that our wealth of newer information is becoming somewhat embarrassing. We shall have to organize these newer discoveries with care and judgment if we are not to be submerged by their sheer mass. These newer discoveries present some very pressing problems to all who teach evolution.

Fortunately, a number of new and excellent textbooks are now on the market and the teacher is now offered aid by a number of publishers. Which aid to choose is a very real problem, because (1) no text of a usable size can cover the entire field, but (2) each of the current texts has its own individual